VII

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

AT

YERROWDA

FOR THE

YEAR 1889.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1890.

BY ORDER OF BENGAL * FORWARDED

No. 1733 of 1890.

From

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of PRISONS,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office,
Bombay, 26th April 1890.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government, the Report of the Superintendent of the Reformatory School at Yerrowda (Poona) for the year 1889.

Rules 12 and 40 of the Rules framed in Judicial Department, Notification No. 2999, dated 5th June 1889.

2. The Reformatory School, established under Act V of 1876, was opened on the 17th June 1889, on which date 46 boys were transferred to it from the neighbouring Central Jail. During the remainder of the year 26 boys were admitted, 12 were released who had been originally committed to the juvenile prison in the Central Jail, so that 60 boys remained in the Reformatory on the last day of the year. The daily average number of boys in the institution was 53·5.

3. The conduct of the boys appears to have been good, and discipline was properly enforced. There were only 37 offences and punishments, and many of the punishments were of a trivial nature. Under the mark system in force in the school the boys are entitled to earn a small weekly allowance for good conduct and industry, and all of them profited to a greater or less extent by the system during the period under report.

4. In connection with the industrial training of the boys, many difficulties have had to be encountered, especially, as noted by the Superintendent, in obtaining efficient trade instructors, and the financial results during 1889 have therefore been poor. Time and experience will no doubt bring about an improvement in this direction, and secure the development of the several industries taught in the school.

5. The health of the boys has been very good. The loss of weight amongst a number of boys, noticed in the report, and commented upon by the Visitors of the Reformatory, is difficult to account for. The diet scale is a liberal one, and the work is not hard or trying for growing lads, and therefore, as pointed out by one of the Visitors, it is not easy to understand why the results of the weight test are not more satisfactory. This matter is receiving attention, and remedial measures will, if possible, be devised to check the loss of weight complained of.

6. As regards the sanitary and building defects noticed by the Superintendent of the Reformatory in the concluding portion of his report, I would observe that though I have visited the Reformatory several times since its opening, the defects referred to by the Superintendent on the present occasion had not previously been brought by him to my notice. I will therefore now confine myself to saying that the needed alterations and improvements in the buildings, and the sanitary arrangements of the Reformatory, will be considered without unnecessary delay.

7. I have been obliged since the opening of the Reformatory to bring to the notice of Government a number of cases in which boys have been sent to the institution under irregular or unsuitable sentences, or who were ineligible for

confinement in the school by reason of over-age, previous history, &c. As I write, intimation has been received from the Superintendent, that a boy had just been admitted into the school from the Násik district under a sentence of *two months'* imprisonment. It is possible that, with the extended operation of Act V of 1876, cases of the nature referred to will cease to be recorded, but meantime I venture to suggest that the special attention of the Magistracy be directed to the requirements of the Act, and the rules thereunder framed by the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. M. FILGATE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

No. 72 of 1890.

From

The SUPERINTENDENT, REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
Yerrowda;

To

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of PRISONS,
Bombay Presidency,
Bombay.

Reformatory School, Yerrowda,
28th January 1890.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the Reformatory School for the past 6½ months in the year 1889.

The Reformatory School was declared open by Notification No. 2933—A, dated 31st May 1889, and on the 17th June following, 46 boys were removed from the Reformatory established in the Yerrowda Central Jail, under Section 399 of Criminal Procedure Code of 1882, to the present Reformatory. The Reformatory in the Yerrowda Central Jail had been transferred there in 1885 on the removal of the old district jail from Poona city.

On the transfer of the Reformatory School from the Central Jail there were 46 boys confined in it, and 26 were admitted since the 17th of June last, thus making a total of 72 boys. Out of these, 12 were released and thus there remained 60 boys in the Reformatory School on the 31st December 1889, the daily average strength being 53·5, *vide* Statement No. 1.

Statement 2 will show the crimes and length of sentences of boys admitted into the Reformatory School from the 17th June last. It will be clear therefrom that 4 boys were sentenced to above 6 months and not exceeding one year. Out of the above, 2 were sentenced in the Sholápur district, one to 18 months' confinement which the High Court reduced to 9 months only, as an exceptional case, in the Reformatory School; another, who was sentenced to one year's confinement, was suffering from epileptic fits which became worse, after he was served with a notice by the High Court to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced. The fits became more frequent, and the boy instead of being of any use in the Reformatory was growing a nuisance. His case therefore was made out by Surgeon-Major S. M. Salaman and a representation was made to Government for his release and it was sanctioned by them in their Resolution No. 6540, dated 7th December last. But owing to unavoidable causes his father was unable to come and take charge of him until the 4th January 1890.

The 3rd boy was sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner, Amráoti, to one year's confinement, and the 4th boy was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to one year's confinement, on account, it is presumed, of his age being 17 years. The sentences are contrary to Section 7 of Act V of 1876 which directs the period of confinement to be not less than 2 years.

Statement 3 shows the offences committed by the boys and the punishments inflicted. The offences were such as might be expected from amongst a large number of boys, *viz.*, inferior work and short work, being in possession of forbidden articles, not learning lessons in school, and the punishments awarded were 37, mostly forfeiture of marks, penal diet, warnings, &c.

Statement 4 shows the state of the education of boys released since the opening of the school together with trades taught and progress made in different branches of industries.

Manufactory.

Carpentry.—This trade would have been carried on with greater despatch and briskness, but owing to the school being situated in an out-of-the-way place it was very difficult to secure the services of a good trade teacher, the one brought from Bombay when the Reformatory was started, immediately resigned, and the one entertained here resigned without giving any notice, having been reprimanded for laziness, and fined for introducing forbidden articles in the school contrary to rules. Notwithstanding this, the work done in this branch for Government and the public amounted to Rs. 255-14-2, leaving a net profit of Rs 67-0-8 ; and considering the difficulties of making a new start and the short interval since the opening of the Reformatory, I think the progress made is satisfactory.

Blacksmith.—The same difficulty as explained above was experienced in this branch of industry as regards the trade teacher, with the same result, yet the work done is not unsatisfactory, *i. e.*, the work done for the public and Government amounted to Rs. 156-1-4, leaving a net profit of Rs. 58-0-8. The man now working as a trade instructor has expressed his desire to go to his native village from the 1st February next and again there will be a break and a difficulty in getting another man.

Book-binding.—The work in this branch was somewhat more continuous. With the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons, a professional book-binder was induced to take up the appointment as one of the head warders on Rs. 15 a month, but he soon resigned his appointment, leaving me in a lurch, on account of certain instructions issued to him by a gentleman regarding the binding of 36 books, but that difficulty was soon got over as soon as the services of another book-binder were secured though not without experiencing a deal of personal inconvenience and hindrance to my official work, and as this branch of industry is to be extended, I request you will move Government to sanction the appointment of a professional book-binder on Rs. 20 a month, as no book-binder of ordinary experience can be had under the above sum either in Poona or in Bombay.

The book-binder's press with its apparatus transferred from the Yerrowda Jail was in a very unserviceable state, but with certain repairs it has been made, for the time being, to answer the purpose. A new press with a cutting and an embossing machine is indispensably necessary, and they can be obtained at a cost of Rs. 900 or thereabout, and the sooner they are purchased the better it will be for the Reformatory School. The work done in this branch both for Government and public amounted to Rs. 104-9-10 with a net profit of Rs. 39-5-10.

Painting.—This branch of industry forms a very good adjunct to carpentry and smithery, the work done being mostly for the public, the same amounting to Rs. 44-2-2 with a profit of Rs. 14-5-0.

Tinsmith.—In this department much inconvenience was experienced for want of a mistry but this was soon overcome; the work done amounted to Rs. 56-8-11, the work done for the public being very little, *i. e.*, Rs. 1-5-10 worth, the rest being for Government. A profit of Rs. 19-3-9 was realized.

Tailoring.—This branch has done little work, most of the boys being employed in sewing clothing which has been accounted for in the present year. It is hoped to extend the operation of this industry as this trade, if well taught to the boys, will be of great advantage.

Garden.—A small space inside the Reformatory enclosure walls was cultivated in addition to two acres of ground in cultivation in the garden outside. About Rs. 50 worth of kurbee was grown, Rs. 30-14-5 worth of vegetables were supplied to the boys of the Reformatory School, and Rs. 26-14-10 was realized by sale of grass and from grazing charges. The garden commenced supplying vegetables from the 28th August last. Dr. Salaman when in charge of this institution has often dwelt on the necessity for teaching the boys farming, and quite right he is in doing so, as a boy knowing agriculture would be of great use to his parents in his native village. Aided also by a little knowledge of carpentry he would be a most useful hand, as he would be independent of the assistance of a village carpenter and thereby be less likely to be hindered in his progress in cultivation, which would doubtless be the case otherwise. The ground allotted to the Reformatory is quite sufficient for the purpose of sowing vegetables, but what I wish to teach the boys in the beginning is plough and harrow work, and the sowing of jowári, bájri, &c., which are the staple foods of the country. For this reason more ground is necessary and if it can be obtained it would be a great boon as more boys can then be employed in the beginning of the monsoon for this purpose. Moreover, kurbee will realize a good sum after meeting the wants of the Reformatory. Chunam water courses should be constructed in the garden, so as to save a great wastage of water. At present ⅔rds of the water is wasted and much labour is lost. In the commencement it would seem very expensive, but in the end it should prove a measure of economy. The tanks are not sufficiently deep enough to store the rain water, a great deal of which runs to waste. It is therefore of great importance to enlarge both the tanks before the beginning of next monsoon so that more water may be stored in the rains.

Weight test.—Out of the 60 boys remaining in the Reformatory at the end of the year, 5 boys have gained 5 lbs. and more, 11 boys have gained 3 lbs. and more, 6 boys 2 lbs. and upwards, and 8 boys have gained 1 lb. and more, thus making a total of 30 gained weight.

Seventeen boys have lost weight—1 boy 5 lbs. and above, 3 boys 4 lbs. and above, 3 boys 3 lbs. and above, 3 boys 2 lbs. and above and 7 boys have lost 1 lb. and more, while 13 remained stationary.

Education.—The school was inspected by the 2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-division, on the 13th August 1889. Rule 47 of the Reformatory School states that reading, writing and arithmetic will be taught in the vernacular, and as geography is not taught no boys passed under all heads. Percentage passed 93·8 seems satisfactory. The report is enclosed in original.

Information has been received regarding the 12 boys released from the Reformatory since June last. It is satisfactory to know that 2 boys have been reported to follow the trades taught in the Reformatory. One is a boy named Mahadu Kasiram who was released from the school after undergoing a sentence of 8 years and 2 months, one year and 10 months having been remitted by Government on the boy attaining the age of 18 years. The Superintendent of Police, Basim District, (Berár) reports that the boy earns his living as a carpenter and resides with his uncle.

Another boy named Gainoo Rowji has been reported by the Superintendent of Police, Sátára, to earn his living as a cultivator, and his present character has been reported to be good.

Four boys have been reported to be employed otherwise, *viz.*, as domestic servants, gumástas, &c.

One boy is reported to have no employment, and the whereabouts of the remaining 5 boys cannot be traced.

The case of the first boy, Mahadu Kasiram, will prove beyond doubt that to learn a trade, so as to make it the means of earning a living, takes at least 7 years.

Health.—The health of the boys as a body was remarkably good; there were 5 admissions into the Hospital as per statement No. 7. Many boys were treated out of Hospital for slight complaints of head-ache, colic pains, boils, &c., but such complaints never lasted more than 2 or 3 days. Almost all the boys suffered with itch on the head, and they were regularly treated with cocoanut oil which proved very satisfactory.

Mark system.—The mark system under which the boys earn a certain amount of money, has worked satisfactorily. Rs. 33-4-0 have been earned by the boys; out of this sum Rs. 8-3-6 has been expended for sweet-meats, and Rs. 2-1-3 paid to the boys on their discharge, leaving a balance of Rs. 22-15-3 to the boys' credit in the Post Office Savings bank at the end of the year under report.

Sanitary.—The sanitary arrangements within the Reformatory walls are excellent. I am of opinion that the existing latrines might be improved by running up low brick partitions 3 feet high between each seat, as also down the centre of the building for decency's sake. There are only 8 seats and the latrine parade occupies half an hour's time in the morning. If 8 more seats were made it would save a lot of time, and considering that there is every likelihood of the number of boys increasing, I would respectfully suggest that more latrine accommodation should be provided.

The refuse water of the latrine is supposed to drain out, but as there is no drain built outside the walls, it accumulates and a bad stench is the result. I have had a drain dug out but the water soaks into the ground, and the nuisance is not checked. I would suggest that a surface drain be built and the water carried out to a distance of about 50 feet. Two other drains are necessary to drain out the ablution water, one to the east and the other to the west side of the Reformatory School.

The refuse water from the Reformatory cook-house and from the Superintendent's quarters flows out from a pucka-built shaped drain, but it does not flow further than the bridge, near the entrance, where it accumulates and becomes a nuisance to the visitors.

Buildings.—The want of increased accommodation is most urgently felt. No quarters are available for the clerk, school-master and the trade teachers. It is hoped that early steps may be taken to supply this if funds are forthcoming.

A description of a zinc tube is required to be fixed at both ends of the roof of the cells in which the boys are locked, so as to receive the roof-water in the rains. At present it is very trying for the warders and peons to lock the cells in the rains as the rain-water soils their uniforms and makes them very wet.

Establishment.—The clerk has been punctual, painstaking, and reliable.

The Hospital Assistant has been very attentive to his duties.

The school-master has done well as the results of the examination of the school by 2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, S. D., will show.

The warder and peon staff gave me much trouble. The Head Warder and the máli were each fined once, 9 peons were fined, and 2 dismissed.

Diet, clothing and bedding, and water-supply.—Good in quality and sufficient in quantity.

I request that some allowance may be given to me to defray carriage expenses, as I am constantly required to go into the city for the purpose of purchasing raw materials, articles of dead stock, tools and plant, &c., especially as the Reformatory is situated at a great distance from the town, and considering that I have to move from place to place in order to make suitable purchases. I may mention that a conveyance allowance is granted to the Superintendent of the Alipore Reformatory.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my sincere thanks to Surgeon-Major Salaman, Superintendent of the Deccan Central Jail, Yerrowda, and one of the constant Visitors of the Reformatory School, for the liberal support granted me in all measures of health, discipline, or of improvements otherwise. The comfort and welfare of the boys confined has been keenly

watched by him, (often at unusual hours) and the present success of the newly established institution depends on him to a great extent.

It is hoped that Dr. Salaman will continue to show the same interest in and extend a like support to this institution in future, and I am confident that the report for the year 1890 will show very good results in every respect.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRAMJI COWASJI B.,

Superintendent, Reformatory School.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of Juvenile Prisoners during the year 1889.

	Number.
Number received from the Yerrowda Jail on 17th June 1889	46
Number admitted from 17th June 1889 to 31st December 1889... ...	26
Total ...	72
Number released from 17th June 1889 to 31st December 1889	12
Number transferred to criminal jail	.....
Number died	.....
Number remaining on the 31st December 1889	60
Daily Average Number ...	58·5

No. 2.—Showing the crimes and length of sentence of Juveniles admitted from the 17th June to 31st December 1889.

	Number.
Crimes—	
Section 379 Indian Penal Code	11
„ 380	7
„ 381	1
„ 392	1
„ 395	1
„ 411 and 414	1
„ 436	1
„ 454	1
„ 457	1
„ 511 and 379	1
Total ...	26
Sentence—	
Above 6 months, not exceeding 1 year	4
„ 1 year do. 2 years	8
„ 2 years do. 5 years	8
„ 5 years do. 7 years	6
Total ...	26

	Number.
Districts or Jails from which received—	
Amráoti	1
Basim (Berár)	1
Bombay	5
Bijápur	1
Kárwár	1
Khándesh	3
Kolába	1
Poona	6
Sholápur	4
Surat	2
Thána	1
Total ...	26
Education on admission—	
Unable to read and write	20
Able to read and write a little	3
Able to read and write well	3
Total ...	26
Previous conviction—	
Once before...	4
Twice before	.....
More than twice before...	1
Total ...	5

No. 3.—Statement showing the offences committed by the Juveniles and the punishments inflicted from 17th June to 31st December 1889.

Offences	Number.	Punishments.	Number.
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	12		
Abusive and threatening language.	1	Strokes with a light rattan on the palm of each hand ...	5
Not learning	4	Strokes on buttocks	4
Disobeying peons	1	Loss of privilege of communicating with relatives	1
Making articles without permission	1	Forfeiture of marks	11
Assaulting a boy	2	Penal diet	8
Giving bread to others	2	Warned	8
Inferior and short work	11		
Stealing knol-kols from garden ...	2		
Abusing peon	1		
Total ...	37	Total ...	37

No. 4.—Statement showing the state of education of the Juveniles released from 17th June to 31st December 1889.

	Number.
Education—	
Number when released, Standard I	3
Do. do. II	5
Do. do. III	2
Do. do. IV	1
Do. do. V and English 2nd Standard ...	1
Total ...	12
Trades taught and progress made when released—	
Carpentry—Number of boys who could make boxes, benches, chairs, stools, teapoys, &c.	10
Smiths' work—Number who could make nails, tin-pots and plates, bolts, hinges and other iron-work	1
Book-binding—Number who could bind and repair books ... ... (This boy knows also cultivator's work.)	1
Total ...	12

No. 5.—Statement showing the Cost of Establishment and Contingencies incurred from 17th June to 31st December 1889.

No.		Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Superintendent	1,400	0	0
1	Clerk at Rs. 30 per month	205	6	5
1	School-master at Rs. 25 per month	175	0	0
1	Blacksmith at „ 35 „	135	12	6
1	Carpenter at „ 30 „	159	4	2
1	Painter at „ 20 „	110	15	6
1	Chief Warder at „ 25 „	172	5	4
2	Head Warders at „ 15 „	138	11	1
1	Máli at „ 12 „	79	1	11
4	Peons at „ 8 „	159	6	8
1	Sweeper at „ 8 „	16	0	0
	Allowance to Hospital Assistant	17	5	4
	Total ...	2,769	4	11
	Contingencies	554	14	11
	Total ...	3,324	3	10

No. 6.—Statement showing the work performed in the Reformatory School in each branch of Industry from 17th June to 31st December 1889.

		Raw Material.	Nominal Labour.	Raw Material.	Free Labour.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Carpentry ...	Articles made for public ...	...	...	115 3 11	30 10 9
	Do. for school ...	73 9 7	36 5 11	...	...
Smithery ...	Do. for public ...	...	...	65 8 3	41 5 3
	Do. for school ...	32 8 5	16 11 5	...	...
Book-binding.	Books bound for public ..	...	...	43 9 10	27 0 11
	Do. for school and Yerrowda Jail	21 10 7	12 4 4	...	...
Painting ...	Articles painted for public ...	...	...	28 13 2	13 5 0
	Do. for school ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
Tinning ...	Articles made for public ...	...	...	0 14 2	0 7 8
	Do. for school ..	36 7 0	18 12 1	...	...
Tailoring ...	Articles sown for public ...	...	...	0 10 8	0 5 4
	Do. for school ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	165 3 7	85 1 9	254 12 0	113 2 11

No. 7.—Statement showing the admissions into Hospital and deaths among the Juveniles from 17th June to 31st December 1889.

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Ague	3	.....
Bronchitis, acute	1	.....
Epilepsy	1	.....
Total ...	5	.....
Daily average number of sick Juveniles ...	0·4	.....

No 8.—Statement showing the employment of Juveniles after release.

	Number.
Number following the trade taught in school	1
Do. otherwise employed	4
Do. unemployed	2
Do. not traced	5
Total ...	12

FRAMJI COWASJI B.,
Superintendent, Reformatory School.

Yerrowda, 28th January 1890.

No. 17 of 1889-90.

Report on the Reformatory School at Yerrowda (Population 49) Táluka Haveli, Zilla Poona, inspected by the 2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division, on the 13th of August 1889.

Date of foundation of the School	Date of last Inspection and by whom inspected.	General Report.	
		Description and present state of building. Repairs how carried out.	A small barrack used for the purpose. It is big enough and well suited for the school.
		Furniture and apparatus.	Two chairs, one table, eleven benches, two boxes and two black-boards in pretty good state.
3rd September 1880.	20th August 1888, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.	Library	Library consists of some class books and six maps.
		School Registers and Records.	Records all in good state. Attendance roll well filled in.
		Pupils, their manners and discipline.	Of various castes. All very orderly and quiet. Their progress is fair.
		Names of Teaching Staff, with remarks on previous training and qualifications.	Mr. Vishnu Janardhan Gore, passed under Anglo-Vernacular Standard V. age 29, pay Rs. 25, and in service since August 1885, conducts this school and he is assisted by some convict pupil monitors. The master's work was found good.
		General Remarks and recommendations by the Inspecting Officer.	None.

Number of boys on the register.	Average attendance during the preceding twelve months.	Number of boys present at the inspection.	Standard under which examined.	Number of boys examined under each standard.	Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Number passed in: 1st Head.	2nd Head.	3rd Head.	4th Head.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Standing of the Pupils in the Class in which they were examined. Passed Pupils: 1 year and under.	Between 1 and 2 years.	2 years and over.	Pupils not passed or examined: 1 year and under.	Between 1 and 2 years.	2 years and over.	Amount of Proficiency Allowance earned by the Master.	Amount of Capitation Allowance earned by the Master.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
49	46	49	Vernacular.																
49	...	...	VI																
			V																
			IV	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Percentage 93·8; excellent.
			III	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of the beginners two learn English.
			II	9	5	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Geography not taught and consequently none passed under all heads of the standards.
			I	12	7	9	12	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Preparatory Class.	24	Beginners.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	On the whole the school was well and carefully taught.
			Anglo-Vernacular.																
			V																
			IV																
			III																
			II																
			I																

Despatched to the Educational Inspector, Central Division, on the 17th of September 1889, through the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.

SHAIK JÁFFER MAHOMED,

2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division.

Below Report submitted by the Superintendent, Reformatory.

It is very satisfactory and interesting to note that another year has passed without a death amongst the boys. As long as the Reformatory existed in the Poona District Jail, within the City limits, it was a most unusual thing for a year to pass without a death. Now we have had four years without a case of sickness ending fatally. I would suggest that a more elaborate table showing the results of the weight test might be prepared. All the inmates of th Reformatory are growing lads, and as such their weights ought to increase; whereas only half the number have done so. A table such as I contemplate should show age, health on admission, length of confinement already undergone, and work on which the boys were severally employed. The diet seems adequate; so it is difficult to understand, why the results of the weighments are not more satisfactory, especially as there has been so little sickness in the Reformatory.

It is impossible to hope for much benefit from the Reformatory as long as nearly half the boys admitted are sent for periods of less than two years. The circumstances must be very exceptional indeed, which would call for a sentence of less than five years. The views of Government have been frequently expressed to this effect.

I would strongly support the Superintendent in his wish to obtain good tools for the book-binding department and better pay for the book-binders. I also think he is well advised in his desire to have more ground made available for such crops as jowári and bájri.

S. M. SALAMAN, M. D.,
Superintendent, Central Jail, Yerrowda.

29th January 1890.

Below report of Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yerrowda, to close of 1889.

No. 867.

Camp Karla, 7th February 1890.

The loss of weight observed in so many growing boys is a serious matter and points to insufficient or unsuitable food.

The latrines require addition and improvement, and the state of the drain, as described, call for immediate attention.

A gutter should be supplied to the roof of the cells as recommended.

The Superintendent shows good ground for the grant of a moderate carriage allowance.

The Superintendent should consult the Haveli Mámlatdár as to the possibility of extending the garden. The Collector will then give the matter attention.

W. A. EAST,
Collector of Poona.

No. 88 OF 1890.

I concur in the above.

HENRY COOK,
Civil Surgeon.

Poona, February 17th, 1890.

No. 364 OF 1890.

A. H. PLUNKETT,
City Magistrate

Poona, February 20th, 1890.

I concur.

S. COOKE,
Acting Principal College of Science.

24th February 1890.

I concur.

H. R.

26th February 1890.

I concur.

J. S.

27th February 1890.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual and Periodical Reports.
Yeraoda Reformatory School. Report on the—for the year 1889.

No. 3573 OF 1890.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1890.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Persons, No. 1733, dated the 26th April, 1890—Forwards the Administration Report on the Reformatory School at Yeraoda for the year 1889, submitted by the Superintendent of that Institution.

RESOLUTION.—This is the first report on the Reformatory School at Yeraoda established by Government Notification No. 2933—A, dated the 31st May, 1889. The School was opened on the 17th June, 1889, and the report, therefore, embraces a period of 6½ months only. Work was commenced with forty-six boys transferred from the Yeraoda Central Jail Reformatory, which thereupon ceased to exist. Twenty-six newly convicted juveniles were admitted, bringing the total number confined in the Institution to seventy-two. Of these, twelve were released during the course of the year, leaving sixty in confinement at its close. The daily average strength was 53·5. There was no serious illness among the boys, and no deaths occurred. That all trace should have been lost of over forty per cent. of the boys subsequent to their discharge, is a matter for regret. Every effort must be made to ascertain whether the boys revert to evil courses or take up an honest mode of livelihood. The attention of District Magistrates receiving under Rule 28 of the Rules published in Government Notification No. 2999, dated the 5th June, 1889, notice of the release of boys belonging to their jurisdiction, is invited to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2988A, dated the 5th June, 1889.

2. The ages of the juveniles are not given. In future the ages of the boys should be shown in that part of Statement No. 2 which deals with their sentences. The offences for which the twenty-six newly admitted lads were sentenced, were, with one exception, offences against property. Twenty of these young criminals were, prior to admission, wholly illiterate, three could read and write a little, while three were able to read and write well. There were several cases of sentences having been inflicted contrary to the provisions of the Reformatories' Act and the rules made under it, and Government has again by a Resolution No. 3131, dated the 13th June, 1890, been compelled to draw the attention of the Magistracy to the requirements of the law.

3. The record of offences and punishments in the Reformatory shows that the behaviour of the lads was generally satisfactory, and that the Superintendent was able to maintain efficient discipline.

4. Besides being given elementary education, in which they appear to have made fair progress, the boys were taught one or other of the following trades :—carpentry, blacksmith's work, book-binding, painting, tinsmith's work, tailoring and gardening. Owing to difficulty in procuring suitable teachers and other obstacles incidental to a first commencement, the progress made in these branches of industry was not great. The attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons should be drawn to the practical uselessness of financial Statement No. 6 appended to the Report, from which the net profit of the industries carried out in the School cannot be deduced. In future reports the value of articles (1) manufactured and sold, (2) grown and sold, and (3) consumed should be shown and compared with the value of the raw material and labour.

5. Out of the sixty inmates of the Reformatory at the close of the year, seventeen are recorded to have lost weight. The loss of weight in the case of the majority of these did not, however, exceed 2 lbs. The Visitors think that this loss of weight in the boys points to insufficient or unsuitable food; but the Inspector-General of Prisons considers that the scale of diet is liberal and the work neither hard nor trying. It is impossible to generalise from the experience

of a little over half a year, which may be contradicted by that of the current year. Should the present proportionate loss of weight not diminish, the Superintendent of the Reformatory should carefully note the extent to which it occurs in boys newly admitted and boys under comparatively long terms of confinement, and should endeavour to discriminate what are the precise causes which appear to counteract the natural tendency in boys to increase in weight.

6. The report includes proposals for the grant of carriage hire to the Superintendent, for the appointment of a book-binder, for the purchase of a book-binder's machine and cutting press, and for certain improvements in sanitary arrangements. Such proposals should not form part of an Administration Report, but should be brought forward in separate communications.

7. Considering the short time that the Reformatory has been at work, the results recorded in this report are satisfactory, and for this result credit is due to the Superintendent of the Reformatory, Mr. Framji Cawasji, and to Dr. Salaman, Superintendent of the Yeraoda Central Jail, who appears to have taken much interest in the working of the Institution.

8. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and a copy should also be placed on the Editors' Table.

A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
The Prothonotary and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Original Side, } by letter,
The Commissioners N.D., C.D., S.D. and in Sind,
The Judicial Commissioner in Sind,
The Political Resident, Aden,
The District Judges,
The District Magistrates, } Including Sind,
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner,
Surgeon-Major S. M. Salaman, Superintendent of the Yeraoda Central Jail,
The Superintendent of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Bombay (Criminal Side),
The Superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay,
The Superintendent of the Yeraoda Reformatory School,
The Compiler of the Administration Report,
The General Department,
The Educational Department,
The Secretary to the Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India, } by letter,
The Editors' Table,
The Branch Editors' Table,
The Editor of the "Dhárwár Vritt."